

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette

VOLUME 1.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Not exceeding five lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.

LEADS—Notices in editorial columns, 25 cents per line, each insertion.

SOLID NOTICES—In reading columns, 20 cents per line.

## City Department.

### A Public Library in Louisville.

Some months ago we urged upon our citizens the necessity of establishing a Circulating Library in Louisville. We had heard a good deal of talk about what the old managers of the Mechanic Association, the teachers and pupils of the High School intended to do, but we have waited patiently for the realization of their proposed plans, and have waited in vain. Surely such accomplished scholars as Dr. Bell and Noble Butler might spare a few moments of their valuable time to see what is actually needed for this purpose. We would like to hear from either of these gentlemen on the subject. Of course the people of this city have no greater claim on them, than on many others who are just as deeply interested in the prosperity and well-being of Louisville. But some how or other many of the leading men of our city display such a wonderful lack of enterprise and spirit of accommodation in this sort of thing, that we have hardly the courage to ask the assistance of any of them. But with Prof. Butler and Dr. Bell, the public have met with encouragement in everything of this kind. Our columns are freely offered for the purpose of bringing about a result so desirable as the establishment of a Library in our midst. Take the large Circulating Libraries from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and you would deprive these cities of more than one half of their attractions. It is a sad commentary on the past history of Louisville, that so few facilities have been offered the public for the acquisition of knowledge.

We are rejoiced to find some of our city contemporaries disposed to second the Gazette in this matter. The Courier of Tuesday had the following judicious editorial:

In a city of the size, wealth and prosperity of Louisville, it is certainly a lamentable fact that there is no such thing as a large and well-selected public library. Many cities of half her size can boast of one, if not more, of these useful institutions; and not only that, but also well appointed gymnasia, fine public baths, and other useful accessions to a civilized community. The absence of a library here is not owing to want of means, or apathy on the part of our citizens, for the desire is often expressed to have something of the kind; but it is due to the fact that no well-directed effort has been made for the attainment of this object.

If books were now written on parchment, as in olden times when "the art preservative of all arts" was unknown, there might be some excuse for this state of things, but in this age of progress, when there are so many facilities for the collection and preservation of all kinds of information, there is no reason why Louisville should not have a carefully selected library of valuable books for the instruction and amusement of all who desire to read them.

A considerable sum would necessarily be required to purchase a suitable library and a building in which to place it; but this sum might be raised either by subscription, or by subscription and the establishment of a lecture association combined. A project was sometime since talked of to inaugurate a lecture season here this winter, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of a library, but we do not see any sign of its being carried out.

It is needless to speak of the benefits of a public library; the difficulty is to get one. We throw out these remarks more for the purpose of leading some one to take hold of the matter than to present any particular plan of our own. We

are certain, however, that a good library, if once established, would cause many young men, and perhaps some of the old ones too, to spend their leisure hours much more profitably than at present. If more time were spent by young persons in the improvement of their minds, there would often be less occasions for fruitless and unavailing regrets over mispent hours and midnight revels.

Since the above was written we are gratified to learn that a company has been organized in this city, styled the Louisville Library Association, which is making rapid progress in securing a firm basis for the establishment of a library which will be an honor to the city.

Two or three meetings have already been held, at which a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and the indications now are that in a few weeks a series of lectures by some of the most eminent speakers in the country will be delivered in this city, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a library.

The following named gentlemen are officers of the association:

Jas. Bridgeford, President.  
H. J. Stites and George W. Morris, Vice Presidents.  
Jas. S. Pirtle, Corresponding Secretary,  
John T. Harrington, Treasurer.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Geo. W. Caruth, Wm. J. Davis,  
Ben. Cassidy, Fountain Fox,  
Thos. Speed, J. N. Gallaher,  
Wm. F. Barret, J. Davidson.

There is every indication that the trade of Louisville, so seriously crippled by the war, will not only resume its old proportions, but far exceed them. Our merchants have laid in immense stocks in every line of trade, and, with the facilities at their command, can make it the interest of Western and Southern buyers to buy their goods at this point. Buying directly from the manufacturers of the East and Europe, and doing business at far less expense, they can duplicate the bills of any New York jobbing house on the same terms. The amount of their shipments, and the arrangements they are able to make with the various transportation companies, enable them to deliver goods to their customers here at lower prices than smaller buyers can get them for thus far on the road home.

LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.—Our merchants have displayed a great deal of taste in the selection of their winter stocks. Our country friends can be supplied with almost any article they may call for, and, as every one of them bought goods on the decline, cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else, come to Louisville to trade "if you want to get your money back." Read the advertisements in the Gazette and see what our merchants have got, and recollect that Benjamin Franklin, or some body else, has said "that the man who advertises always sells goods cheap."

We saw two very fine pigs at the Express Office some days since; one directed to Hon. J. W. Gorin, Glasgow, and the other to Mr. W. L. Caldwell, Parksville, Boyle county. We understand they are from the herd of Wm. Johnson, Esq., of Bardstown, whose stock stands A. No. 1 in Kentucky. They are the pure Berkshire, which, somehow or other, succeeds in Kentucky better than any other breed.

Mr. J. G. Colmesnil, near Shepherds-ville, has a young boar, some 15 months old, from Johnson's herd, which is one of the finest animals we ever saw. Some of his pigs, we believe, are for sale at \$10 each.

Captain Wm. R. Glover breathed his last on Monday night, at the country residence of his brother-in-law, Charles S. Tucker, Esq., a few miles from the city. Captain Glover was born in this city, and from early manhood until only a few years back, was engaged in steamboat navigation. He was the cotemporary of Captains Shallers, DeHart and other old captains, and those of our old citizens who can date their recollections back to the prime of these old steamboatmen will recall many pleasant memories of Captain Glover.

A subscriber who may wish his address changed from one office to another must always give name of office where paper is now taken, as well as that to which he desires it sent.

## General Reading.

### Proposed Reduction of Taxation.

It is stated, with how much truth we do not know, that the Revenue Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend to the next session of Congress further reductions in our internal tax list, and a corresponding decrease in our tariff duties. These reports are received in business circles with evident gratification, showing how important the measure is regarded. All classes appear to be anxious that Congress should take up the subject without delay, and act upon it in a manner calculated to meet the necessities of the country.

It is evident that legitimate business is languishing at the present time, very many departments of industry failing to be remunerative. There are several causes for this; chief among them, however, is, we believe, the burden of taxation which we are now laboring under, resulting as it does in high prices and restricted consumption. It is customary to impute the present increase in the cost of living to an inflated currency. We would by no means underestimate the influence of this agency to derange values; but, at the same time, while we are intent on curing this evil, we should remember that even a resumption of specie payments would not bring rates back to the standard of 1860.

The impolicy of unnecessary taxation is apparent in many ways. All know that high prices are a positive evil. They compel the consumers to limit their supplies; and this, of course, reacts adversely on production. With less production, there is necessarily less wealth; and, with that, less ability to pay taxes. A Government that succeeds in teaching its people to dispense with articles not of absolute necessity has weakened private energy and deprived itself of the ability to resist oppression. It has only created the Indian's standard of wealth, "while white men have labored and made many things that are useful and convenient, we, Indians, have learned not to want them." A statesman of a civilized country would hardly wish to bring about such a state of things; and yet this is what our heavy burden of taxation must necessarily produce.

We are perfectly conscious that the requirements of the war and the debt that war has left have been the occasion and necessity for an enormous revenue. The two and a half to three thousand millions of dollars which we owe must be provided for principal and interest. No good citizen is willing to impair the public credit. But it is not necessary for this purpose to pay the debt at a period so brief as to overstrain the capacity of our people. We have expended our energy and treasure to carry on the war, and it is not wise to hasten the liquidation of the debt, before we shall have had opportunity to recuperate. Yet, it appears to us, that this is precisely what our present revenue system is doing. For the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, the receipts into the Federal Treasury amounted to more than \$556,000,000, as follows: customs, \$179,046,630 64; sale of lands, \$965,031 03; direct tax, \$1,974,754 12; internal revenue, \$309,226,812 81; miscellaneous sources, \$65,125,566 46. It has been computed that they will, at the present rates, amount for the current fiscal year to about \$650,000,000. Such an extraordinary sum drawn from the productive industry of the country close upon its exhaustion from war, must, if persisted in for a long period, seriously check if not arrest its prosperity. Certainly it ought not to be done unless the necessity for it shall be imperative.

This, we are happy to say, is not the case. The civil and foreign service of the country requires only an expenditure of about forty millions of dollars. The War Department will require an equal amount, and the Navy perhaps as much more. The pension and other charges will be about twenty millions in round numbers. The interest on the public debt will not exceed one hundred and forty millions, making two hundred and eighty million dollars in all. If, then, to this we add a sinking fund of only \$20,000,000 annually, we would have sufficient to pay all the yearly charges against the government, and be able to liquidate the whole amount of the debt in the lifetime of a generation.

It is practicable, therefore, for Congress to reduce the aggregate of our taxes to three-fifths, if not one-half, their present volume, and still maintain the public credit and meet honorably all engagements. Whatever amount is raised more than is necessary for these purposes is extortionate, and must be borne upon the taxpayer with undue severity. Instead of building up the industries of the country, it wrests from the producer the very means of subsisting himself and paying any tax whatever. The agriculturist disposing of his land to liquidate his debts, instead of occupying it and providing for them with the income, is no inapt picture of a Government prosecuting such a policy. Let there be delay till our people shall have begun to prosper again, and then we shall be able to repay all with ease.

No legislation can be more popular; but the reductions must be made with care. The ruling principle should be to

retain direct taxes and to remit indirect taxes. We notice the suggestion to modify the rate of the income tax by reducing it to three per cent., and exempting all incomes less than \$1000 a year. This, we think, is not sound policy. No tax is collected so economically as this, and with so little injury to the taxpayer. It is the body of indirect taxes that are especially productive of evil. They cost the Government, in many cases, more than the amount of the tax to collect them, and they are the excuse for saddling a still larger burden by the producer upon the consumer. The manufacturer who pays three per cent. to the Government will charge his customers ten per cent. to reimburse himself.

Then, again, another principle which should govern, is to relieve from taxation all our production. We cannot compete with other countries, when we put burdens on the producer that the foreigner does not labor under. Thus, in taxing manufactures, we are shutting out our manufacturer from foreign markets. In taxing cotton we are putting a premium on foreign production, which, under this stimulus, and the present difficulties our own planters experience, bids fair to seriously cripple the planting interest.

But we have not space at present to note special cases of hardship. Every consideration of sound political economy dictates that the tax burden should be at once diminished, and so divided as to render it as easy as possible to carry. We are at this moment the most heavily taxed of any people; and our patience, so exemplary and deserving, should not be overborne. We acknowledge, we insist on the importance and imperative duty of maintaining the faith of the nation. But we do not lose sight of the fact that the debt was created in the first instance because it was supposed to be impossible to raise immediately by tax the amounts of money required. For the like reason the same principle should be applied in the matter of its payment. The liquidation should by no means be so accelerated as to operate prejudicially to the enterprise and best interests of the people. Give time to recover from the shock and depression occasioned by war, and then there will be greater ability to endure taxation. [Chronicle.]

### Condition of Domestic Manufactures.

The condition of our manufacturing industries presents features which excite some degree of foreboding in the minds of sagacious observers. Although this may be affirmed of our manufacturing generally, yet we apply the remark more especially to our cotton and woolen manufactures, as coming specially within the representation of this journal. It is well known to all connected with these industries that the four years of war were, upon the whole, a period of extraordinary prosperity with these interests. At the opening of the war, large accumulations of cotton goods were held by manufacturers, upon which they realized a very large advance on prices; and, in addition to this, they secured well nigh double the ordinary profit upon their current production during the period in which cotton steadily rose from 10 cents to \$1 per pound. Their profits during this period were something almost unprecedented in the history of manufacturing. The manufacturers of woolen goods, though not fortunate to an equal extent, yet realized extraordinary profits during the period from 1861 to the close of 1864. The price of wool steadily advanced, giving to their stocks of raw material a constantly increasing value, and also enabling them to get higher prices for their goods. The immense demand for goods for the army and navy, causing a consumption of wool estimated at 50 millions of pounds per annum, also had the effect of producing a scarcity of ordinary goods, which was naturally attended with prices. Under these circumstances, the woolen trade reaped a rich harvest out of the nation's misfortunes. The natural effect of these extraordinary profits was to induce many of the owners of cotton mills only partially worked to adapt their machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. New capital was attracted into an investment which was proving so profitable. New mills were built; and those already existing increased their machinery. And this increase of productive power was materially stimulated by the increase of the duties upon foreign wools; which, in accordance with protectionist logic, was generally construed as favoring the prosperity of domestic interests.

The effect of this prosperity was very different in the case of the woolen and the cotton interests. In the woolen trade, a large proportion of the extraordinary profits was invested in increasing its productive resources. In the case of the cotton trade, a large number of mills were surrendered to the woolen trade; so that the close of the war perhaps found us with fewer spindles than we had at its commencement, a circumstance much in favor of that branch of trade, inasmuch as it counteracted the natural tendency to a decline in prices. Thus the change that brought an advantageous relief to the cotton trade, tended to saddle upon the woolen manufacture the serious injury of a protracted over-production. It is partially owing to this circumstance that the cotton trade has so well regulated its supply of goods to the

condition of the market during the last twelve or eighteen months. Had there been the same number of spindles in operation as formerly, there would have been more competition for cotton, which, upon a light supply, would have tended to force up the price; and, at the same time, a larger production of goods, which would have tended to force down their value; so that the trade would have suffered much more from the downward course of prices than it actually has. Nor is it to be overlooked that the cotton manufacturers have not, as in the case of the woolen trade, invested their savings in new buildings and machinery, but have reserved a good proportion of their profits for working capital. This has enabled not a few of them to be independent of embarrassing advances from commission agents, and gives them an adequate resource against the losses incident to the collapse of the inflation of prices. In this view of the case, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the manufacturers of cotton goods are not, as a rule, in a condition calculated to excite any serious apprehension of their ability to stand the searching test of the decline in prices toward the normal level. It would doubtless have been better had some of the large corporations paid more regard to providing for the ultimate fall of prices, by providing an ample reserve capital, and shown less anxiety to distribute large dividends. But, under all the circumstances, it may perhaps be safely presumed that those who need working capital will find commission houses who deem it safe to advance it.

With very many of the woolen manufacturers, the case is very different. They have employed their savings in the purchase of new machinery; instead of foreseeing that the suspension of the war demand and the substitution of woolen fabrics by cotton, as the latter grew cheaper, would cause ultimately a diminished consumption of woolen goods. They thus find themselves without adequate capital for running their enlarged works; and their limited means are being steadily diminished by the losses attendant upon an excessive production of goods. The large failure at Cohoes is principally attributable to these very causes; though it may have been precipitated by an unusual recklessness and incompetence in management. A natural consequence of this course of affairs is very apparent among the agents of manufacturers in this city. Commission houses are flooded with applications for advances of capital from woolen manufacturers, advances not upon goods consigned, but in addition to the ordinary loans of that character. The proposals of this character made to some of the larger commission firms recently exceed in amount what would be credited, were we to make definite statements. There is a class of new houses who, in their eager competition for accounts, have met these applications with large advances of capital, probably upon conditions which they consider makes them secure; but the more conservative firms feel that such a business is too hazardous to be encouraged, and that they cannot undertake to provide the working capital of the manufacturer without compromising their own position and incurring risks which do not properly belong to their business. We do not venture an opinion as to the extent to which advances of this character have been made to the woolen manufacturers; but it may be safely asserted that, under existing circumstances, such loans are attended with great risk. The present banking inflation may render the negotiation of notes issued in these transactions comparatively easy; and this with sanguine merchants no doubt helps to foster the evil; but the question is surely worth considering what would be the state of affairs should any unexpected events compel the banks to exercise a severe discrimination in their discounts. Or suppose that a few failures of manufacturers should make the fact still more patent, that the commission houses are deeply involved in the affairs of the manufacturers, and that the mill owners are bolstered up in an unsound condition by New York capital; what then would become of the negotiability of commission paper? The banks would discount less of such credits; the commission agents would be compelled to curtail their accommodation to the manufacturers; many of the manufacturers would have to suspend; with their suspension, that of their agents would follow; the stoppage would extend equally to the wool houses; and thus we should have, inevitably, a serious panic in one of our leading branches of industry; which, in the present unsound condition of affairs, might result in the most serious general disaster.

We have no desire to excite unnecessary apprehension; but we can see nothing but evil as the probable result of allowing the present unsound condition of affairs to go unchecked. The true course for manufacturers is, not to seek loans which will enable them temporarily to withstand the effects of a losing business; but to take the means for preventing their business resulting in loss. The only effective means to that end is a curtailment of production; and a severe curtailment. Were every woolen manufacturer in the country to reduce his production for next spring one-third below the current amount, he would have less oc-

casion to place himself under embarrassing obligations to his distributing agent, would be able to obtain any necessary advances upon more advantageous terms, and would probably realize upon his production a moderate profit instead of a heavy loss. By this course alone can the woolen trade be saved from the most serious disaster. [N. Y. Economist.]

## Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1866.

The returns of local correspondents, up to the first day of October, verify, in all essential particulars, the statements respecting the crops contained in previous monthly exhibits.

The condition of corn has suffered some deterioration from early frosts and excessive rains, but the quantity of the crop is larger than the largest ever previously chronicled in the country. A final summary of its amount and quality will be given in the next report.

In the production of wheat, next to corn our most important cereal, our agriculture has been unfortunate for the past three seasons. The crops of 1862 and 1863 in the North were good, and exhibited a gratifying increase as compared with the crop of 1859. The year 1864 witnessed a slightly diminished product, followed by a further diminution in 1865, in quantity as well as in quality. Last misapprehensions of the extent of this decreased supply should prevail, the returns and estimates of these years should be viewed in a group:

ESTIMATE FOR TWENTY-TWO STATES.

|              | Bushels.    |
|--------------|-------------|
| In 1859..... | 132,934,782 |
| In 1861..... | 179,404,096 |
| In 1864..... | 160,085,823 |
| In 1865..... | 148,522,829 |

The estimate for the present year, now nearly complete, will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain, as was predicted in a preceding number. This is ten millions of bushels more than the crop of 1859, and is within five millions of a proportion in proportion to the increased production.

The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than seventeen millions of bushels in the eleven States hitherto unreported—a fraction less than five-tenths of the crop of 1859.

It is worthy of remark, in connection with the diminution of the three past seasons, that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864. The California wheat harvest, of which little mention has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive. In 1860 the product of this young State was nearly six millions of bushels. Now, it is seriously claimed by leading California agriculturists that the surplus for export will be nearly double that quantity.

It is evident that the entire crop will exceed by several millions that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,104,924 bushels. Then there were five and a half bushels to each individual; in 1866 the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is no ground, then, for apprehensions of scarcity, and little excuse, in the amount of the crop, for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,407,072 bushels in 1859 to 271,912,695 in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with its last census exhibit.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous year by from one to two-tenths, but is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October 1 do not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimate much below one and three-fourths million of bales, though it is too early for final estimates. Increasing severity of damages from insects is reported.

The minor crops are duly considered in the body of the report.

ISAAC NEWTON,  
Commissioner.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has the following encouraging account of manufactures in that State: "The Augusta factory on the 1st instant declared a dividend of five per cent. As at was declared at the end of the third quarter of the year, we presume that it was the third quarterly dividend of the year. A profit of only two cents per yard on the cloth manufactured by it for the year ending 31st August last (6,410,000 yards,) would amount to about twenty-five per cent. on its capital stock, (\$600,000) and we may very reasonably conclude that the profit is that much per yard. The first prices for cloth of this factory's weaving are lower than those of the same description of goods made by Northern factories, and a considerable proportion of the cloth of the Augusta factory is sold in Northern markets. These facts ought to satisfy every 'doubting Thomas' of the profit there is in manufacturing cotton at the South where it is grown."

WHAT length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.



## Agricultural Department.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturalists and mechanics of the State.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of July, 1886.

JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

## Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of the society.

## Officers of the Kentucky Horticultural Society—1886-7.

President—Thomas S. Kennedy.  
Vice Presidents—L. Young, E. D. Hobbs, Dr. J. A. Moore.  
Recording Secretary—Ormsby Hite.  
Executive Committee—C. C. Cary, S. L. Gaar, H. S. Dunbar, Henry Nantz, William Mix, J. W. Walker, Dr. W. M. Allen.  
Fruit Committee—Arthur Peter, E. A. Grant, Noble Butler, and ex-officio all ex-presidents.  
Committee on Flowers—Edward Wilson, H. A. Griswold, Dr. Donohoe.  
Committee on Vines—Theo. Schwartz, Dr. E. Caspari, J. Seabrook.  
Corresponding Secretary—Noble Butler, Louisville, Kentucky.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the Year 1885.

M. Shafter, Secretary.

The report, proper, of Secretary Shafter, which commences the volume, shows a highly gratifying condition and a rapid development of the agricultural interests of the State. This is followed by valuable statistics showing the amounts of exports and imports over the various railroads of the State during the year; the proceedings of the September and January meetings of the Society; reports from the committees at the State Fair of 1885, and from standing committees on Tame Grasses, Fruits, Sheep-husbandry and Horses; essays on various subjects, including an address by Hon. Jno. F. Dillon, on "The Mississippi river, its History and Relations, State and National," and reports from some forty-three County and District Agricultural Societies. Taken altogether, the report contains much that is interesting and valuable, especially to citizens of Iowa—will compare favorably in this respect with the reports issued in any other State. The statistical information is instructive, and in the reports and essays are given the opinions of many persons, some of them of acknowledged authority, on various questions of interest, as well as records of what has been done by individuals and societies, toward improving the agriculture of the State.

**SALT FOR STOCK.**—The question as to whether salt is necessary for farm stock or not, is still a theme for comment in the agricultural journals. A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman votes no, on salt; so does the California Rural Home Journal. The latter adds: "The fine Arab horses won't touch it." To this the Turf, Field and Farm responds by saying that all quadrupeds have a natural taste for salt. That its use is beneficial to them and adds: "In regard to the Arab horse not touching salt, a greater mistake was never committed. The writer has blundered seriously, and this error proves that he is ignorant of the subject of which he pretends to have an intimate knowledge. The Arab horse shows no more aversion to salt than do many other animals. Our race horses, of which he is the ancient progenitor, require salt when undergoing the ordeal of training, and they are benefited by it."

As an evidence of the short crops, and consequent scarcity of breadstuffs in those portions of Virginia and North Carolina contiguous to the Richmond and Danville railroad, the remarkable fact is stated that for the past twelve months the shipments of wheat, flour and corn from Richmond up the road have been much larger than the shipments from the country to the city.

**SALE OF MULES.**—Mr. L. L. Penny, of Danville, sold a few days ago, to Mr. E. T. Watts, of Selma, Alabama, two aged mules at \$250 each, and one two year old at \$250. W. H. Prewitt, Esq., also sold to the same gentleman two aged mules for \$475. Mr. Watts also purchased of John Tewmney & Co. thirteen aged broken mules at an average of \$241 and some cents.

**TOBACCO IN HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.** The tobacco crop in Henderson county, we learn, has all been safely housed without the slightest damage by frost or otherwise. The crop is probably the heaviest and of the best quality ever raised in the county, and will soon commence moving to market.

**VALUABLE BLOODED STOCK.**—Gen. Woodfolk, of Kentucky, has realized, as we are informed, says a Nashville exchange, no less than sixty thousand dollars from the produce of one mare and her descendants.

On most soils two horses cannot plow deep enough; to use four horses is inconvenient and requires an extra driver. Harness three horses abreast, and you have the best possible plow team.

Cows and heifers should have a little linseed or linseed cake daily, for three months before they come in.

Twenty pounds of hay daily will keep a cow on her feet through the winter.

## Legal Weights.

As many of our readers have frequent use for a correct table of the legal weights of grain, &c., fixed by the laws of Kentucky, we publish the following for their benefit, which is obtained from an official source. We would advise them to clip it for reference:

| Grains.          | To the Bushel. |
|------------------|----------------|
| Wheat.           | 60 lbs.        |
| Rye.             | 56 lbs.        |
| Corn.            | 56 lbs.        |
| Barley.          | 48 lbs.        |
| Oats.            | 33 1/2 lbs.    |
| Potatoes.        | 25 lbs.        |
| Beans.           | 28 lbs.        |
| Peas.            | 20 lbs.        |
| Clover Seed.     | 60 lbs.        |
| Timothy.         | 45 lbs.        |
| Flax Seed.       | 35 lbs.        |
| Hemp Seed.       | 44 lbs.        |
| Buck Wheat.      | 32 lbs.        |
| Blue Grass Seed. | 14 lbs.        |
| Corn Meal.       | 50 lbs.        |
| Onions.          | 57 lbs.        |
| Salt.            | 50 lbs.        |

The weight of stone coal, sold in this Commonwealth shall hereafter be eighty pounds or two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight cubic inches to the bushel, for all grades of coal. Adrain branch, or Cumberland river coal, seventy-two pounds.

Hog cholera has been very prevalent in many sections of the country. Among the many remedies and preventives that have been prescribed, we know of none that have proved generally effectual. Coal, sulphur, coppers, wood ashes and a host of other substances have been advised as preventives. Hogs kept on clean, vegetable food, and with proper care in other respects, are less liable to this or other disease than those kept improperly—but the best of care does not always keep away the disease. We will be glad to hear the results of any trustworthy experiments.

## Agricultural Report.

The monthly report of Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, says:

Returns of the local correspondence up to the 1st of October verify, in all essential particulars, the statements respecting the crops contained in my previous monthly exhibition. The condition of corn has suffered some deterioration from early frosts and excessive rains; but the crops are larger than the largest ever previously chronicled in the country. In the production of wheat, next to corn the most important cereal, our agriculture has been unfortunate. For the present year, now nearly complete, the yield will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small per centage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain, as was predicted in previous numbers. This is 10,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1859, and is within 5,000,000 of a product in proportion to the increased population.

The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in the eleven States heretofore unrepresented—a fraction less than five-tenths of the crop of 1859.

It is worthy of remark in connection with the diminution of the three past seasons that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864. The California wheat crop, of which little note has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive. In 1880 the product of this young State was nearly 6,000,000 bushels; now it is claimed by leading California agriculturists that the surplus for export will nearly double that quantity.

It is evident that the entire wheat crop will exceed by several millions that of 1859, when the yield was 173,104,924 bushels. There were then five and a half bushels to each individual. In 1868, the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is no ground, then, for apprehensions of scarcity and little excuse in the amount of the crop for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,492,072 bushels, in 1859, to 271,912,095 bushels in 1866. It is the only crop in the South that maintains an equality with its last census exhibit.

Hay is in less quantity than in the previous year by from one-tenth to two-tenths, but it is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October 1, does not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimate much below 1,750,000 bales, though it is too early for the small estimates. The surety of the damage from insects is reported as increasing.

**THE CROPS IN TENNESSEE.**—The magnificent spell of weather which has blessed this section for three weeks, has put the farmers in fine spirits, has opened their hearts and prevailed upon them to make some admission about their crops, that are quite consoling to the hungry folks, who are dependent upon them for bread. The corn crop is turning out very good. The only matter of regret is, that so little was planted. This was a great error on the part of our farmers, an error it seems impossible to talk of with them. The hay crop was magnificent, and the oats, wherever sown, yielded abundantly, so that for man and beast, there is ample made for home consumption, and some little, though not much to spare.

Wheat was very good at maturity, but from the severe winter, the stand was very poor, hence the crop is very light, not sufficient for the home demand even. Cotton may not be king, but it certainly is cock of the walk among the Maury county farmers. It is their pet, and all other interests have been either overlooked or made to give way for it. As a consequence, the very best that could be done has been done, and the result will be about five hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre, taking the county over.

(Columbia Herald & Gazette.)

**BARLEY WATER.**—Boil two ounces of pearl barley in two quarts of water till it thickens; then strain it and add an equal quantity of new milk, sweeten to taste and flavor as you like.

## Wintering Stock.

We take from the farmer's column of The Evangelist (a valuable religious paper, by the way,) the following suggestive article on the "wintering of stock." It is full of sound, practical sense, and we commend it to the careful consideration of our farmer readers:

We believe the wisest and most successful farmers will bear us out in saying, undertake to winter no more stock than you can winter well; and as winters vary in length and severity, some requiring more and others less food, it is safest to base the calculation upon at least an ordinarily hard winter.

But what is it to winter stock well? It is to keep the young animals constantly growing, not growing smaller in winter and larger in summer, but growing larger all the year; to keep the milk cows, by means of warm stalls and plenty of choice food, in the copious flow of milk; to keep the horses and oxen in a high working condition; and to keep all animals designed for the butcher next summer in such a condition that they will be ready for the market early, when the highest prices are usually paid.

In order to do this, they must be protected from storms and severe cold; must have about as much good hay as they can eat, or if the hay is inferior, from being late cut, or from having grown on sour, swampy land, or from having been injured by drenching rains in harvesting, or if you wish them to consume your straw, as possessing some food value, and being thereby prepared in the best manner for a return, as manure, to the soil, then give each animal that feeds mainly on these comparatively unnutritious substances a little rich, nourishing food each day, in order to raise the average quality of their daily fare.

The average quality of food for cattle of all kinds should be equal to that of good hay. If you have a plenty of good hay that is enough. But this does not often happen. It is the farmer's misfortune to injure more or less of the hay crop in the curing. Besides, he usually has corn-stalks, wheat, rye and other things not sufficiently nourishing alone, and yet too valuable to be wasted. If while feeding these to certain classes of his stock (they should not be offered to milk cows or working animals, or to those he is fattening), what he has to do is to mend the quality of these inferior foods by adding some which are above the ordinary standard, as these are below. Thus, if you give an animal two quarts of oil-cake each day, or three quarts of corn meal, or three or four quarts of corn and oats ground together, or half a bushel of almost any root crop, then with any cheap fare for the rest of his day's living, he will thrive.

This is the way to get rid of the poor, miserable dry fodder, that on most farms will accumulate in spite of the best management; rather, it is the way to turn them to valuable account. You might wish that all your straw, corn-stalks and other refuse, as the too common practice makes it, were first quality hay. Wishing will not make it so, but you can make it about as good as hay, by putting the little oil-cake, corn meal, &c., into the same maws with it; and you will be twice paid for your trouble and expense: first, in the better condition and increased value of your cattle in spring, and second, in the increased value of the farm fertilizers, in consequence of this management with stock.

## Soil for a Vineyard.

The report of the Northern Ohio and Lake Shore Grape Grower's Association for 1885-6, explodes some of the former ideas about grape culture—especially the idea that the grapes should be grown on soil highly manured. The report says:

Contrary to the idea entertained at the commencement of grape culture in this country, it is now the opinion of a majority of vignerons, that a dry soil produces the best wine, especially with the Catawba grape. Stiff clay is preferred. The soil should be dry; hence, under-draining is often a necessity. Sandy soil may produce fair clusters, but the quality of the wine is inferior. Gravelly soil is probably next best. Clay crests that crop out of sandy or gravelly districts are excellent. Manuring is also discarded. Most experienced growers now consider manure an injury, when wine is the object of production. The vine will bear abundantly a long time, and remain healthy on a soil too poor for common farming. Manuring may spoil a vineyard. We remember a notable instance of the truth of this in the vineyard which produces the far-famed Johannisberger situated on the Rhine. A proprietor once had it heavily dunged, and the quality was perceptibly injured for many years following, though the yield was increased. The wine makers state that the must of grapes grown on the upland clay soils is richer than that from the flatter lands of the Lake Islands or from sandy soils.

## The Course of Trade.

In an article under the above caption, the Pléyane says:

The great West grows most of those articles of export which are in demand in the countries of the Gulf—flour, bacon, lard, and all descriptions of produce. As up the river to them are naturally transported all articles of West India production, so down the river to the Gulf are naturally transported all articles of Western production to the West Indies. Left to itself, this is the course trade will inevitably take, not only with Mexico, Cuba, and other islands, but also with the distant ports of Brazil. The teeming millions of the West want their coffee, and the people of Brazil want Western flour and other articles of export from the agricultural States lying above us, on and communicating with the river. Even machinery, of which the sugar mills of the islands annually stand in need of a large quantity, should be manufactured in the West and transported down the river and through this port to market. Much of it is so already, but this natural trade can, by proper effort, be vastly increased.

**DELICATE CAKE.**—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one half pound of butter, the whites of ten eggs.

## High Farming and its Results.

A tourist writing from East Lothian, Scotland, states that a farmer in that locality who occupies a 600 acre farm, on a twenty-one years' lease, pays from \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually for labor and manure, and after paying from \$18 to \$25 rent per acre, supports his family in comfort and opulence. The houses, furniture, and modes of living of the Lothian farmers denote wealth and independence. At dinner, in the house of one of them, he met five or six neighboring farmers, none of whom held less than 600 acres of land—all high farmed. Three of them had steam plows, and they all thought that with some improvements, steam will soon be generally used on all farms of 200 acres or more. The crops were nearly all housed, the use of guano and superphosphate bringing them to maturity early and increasing the productiveness of the soil.

A new feature in the high-farming system is the increased breadth of land devoted to the growth of potatoes. Each of these farmers having from 80 to 100 acres of this crop, which sold on the spot at about \$200 per acre, so that from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for potatoes alone are sometimes received without even the trouble of taking them to market. It may be supposed that the proximity of East Lothian to Edinburgh is the cause of such a demand for potatoes, but such is not the case, for, strange as it may appear in this country, the potatoes are sent by railway to London, a distance of more than 400 miles, also to Hull, Newcastle, Glasgow and Manchester. The potatoes are carried in wagons, without bags.—Buyers come to the farmers instead of the farmers going to the buyers. The railways give great facilities for the transportation of agricultural produce of every kind at a low tariff; the rates to London, from the locality just mentioned, being 25 shillings per British ton. The potatoes are carried proportionately cheap to other markets. It will be seen that there is much room for improvement in the present tariffs of American railroads, and, as farmers have the preponderance at the ballot-box, it is time that such men should be selected for Congress as will procure by legislative enactments such facilities for transportation of produce as are possessed by the farmers of Great Britain. The produce of the great West must soon find a cheaper mode of access to market than it does at present.

By means of manuring highly, house feeding stock, and alternating the crops judiciously, the East Lothian, and other Scottish farmers, keep their land always in good heart and obtain fine crops, which enable them to pay nearly fifty dollars per acre annually for rents, taxes, labor, manure, implements, etc., and at the same time to support their families in good style and to save money besides. When their short leases expire they have always plenty of money, and they are able to rent another farm, or hold on for another term. This shows what land can be made to produce when properly managed. From another source we learn that farmers near Haddington pay from \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually for guano alone, using it principally for top-dressing wheat, for which purpose it stands unrivaled.

**HORTICULTURAL CONTRADICTIONS.**—Soft peaches are always hard—to carry to a distant market. The small Seckel pear is longer than the large Bartlett—in maturing. The little Doyenne d'Ete is greater than the huge Duchesse d'Angoulême—as a bearer.

## JOSEPH MITCHELL,

Manufacturer of

STEAM BOILERS,

LARD TANKS,

WATER TANKS,

BANK VAULTS, &c.

MAIN STREET,

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOSEPH W. MORRILL.

GEO. WORTHINGTON

J. W. Morrill & Co.,

Successors to

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLERY,

Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNKS,

Bags, and Valices.

AGENTS wanted for six entirely new styles of

Address City Building, Bldg. No. 107

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS

AND

VARIETIES!

B

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display as large a stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us is necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

A

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Oil-Bolled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specialties on a milliner's catalogue.

We have made arrangements with the leading importers and manufacturers of Dress Trimmings to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival.

We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house OUT of New York, but on reaching

R

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard battle any house in the Empire City. We planted it there, and we know we can maintain it for the following reasons:

1st. Because we know there is not a jobbing house in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be their equal in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the undivided attention of an experienced New York buyer.

D

2d. Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3d. Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad debts every season—and the scattered and far distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable—consequently

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they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it in-

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convenient to leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but they can depend on our selections; besides we will allow them the privilege of immediately return-

O

ing any they think undesirable at our expense. The substantial good will of our customers, the favors shown us by the merchants of Main street, and the letters of satisfaction from those

S

whose orders we have filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good wishes, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are,

Very respectfully,

RAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and trace the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too early purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles are generally established. Our stock in everything else will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 25 1886

## Millinery Goods.

FALL, - - - - - 1866.

TO THE

SOUTHERN MILLINERY TRADE!

We shall have this season our usually complete stock of everything needed by a Milliner, as well as many fine imported goods sold by merchants generally.

OUR STOCK OF

Velvet,

Taffeta,

Belted,

Trimming

and Bonnet

Ribbons,

is always large and of the best brands, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We buy for cash, and desire to continue to do so, and will therefore offer every inducement we can to CASH BUYERS.

CANNON & BYERS,

No. 191 Main street.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

## FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, and Public Hygiene.  
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.  
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.  
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.  
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.  
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.  
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.  
L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.  
J. M. BROWN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.  
A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs and Rectum.  
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.  
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embodied in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the *ad eundem* degree of the University, and shall receive the Diploma thereof free of charge to them at any regular commencement.

The fee for the full course of Lectures is \$105; Matriculation \$5; Demonstrator's \$10; Graduation fee \$25.

For any information which may be desired address Prof. W. BENSON, Dean of the Faculty.

sept 18

## FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,

Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Washington Street,

Above First.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## MOORE, BREMAKER &amp; CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plate, Collar, Fine Book, Music, and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste, Old Books, Paper, Newspapers &c. P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper Mills. nov 25 1886

G. H. COCHRAN. EDWARD FULTON.

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Co.)

## WHOLESALE

## Liquor Dealers,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov 25 1886

## HORACE GOOCH,

## CARRIAGE

## MANUFACTURER,

No. 110 Jefferson Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING been engaged in manufacturing Carriages in this city for TEN YEARS, and having during that time given my business the strictest attention, with the determination to turn out no work that would



## Communications.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]  
STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY.

## Adair County.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 22.

Let me correct a letter from Gradyville, giving a history of Adair county.

There are six towns in the county.—Columbia, the county seat, is one of the healthiest and most pleasantly located inland towns in the State, and can boast of being the birth place of some men of the finest talents in the State, to wit:—Hon. G. A. Caldwell, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of your city, Isaac and Junius Caldwell, also of your city, who are ranked as the first lawyers at the Louisville bar. It is also the home of Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette and of Timoleon Cravens, who was state elector for John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

Milltown is a flourishing little town, situated on the northwest bank of Russell's creek, containing one of the best water mills in Southern Kentucky. It has two stores, two groceries, two wagon shops, a good school, &c.

Two miles below, on the same creek, is Portland, containing one of the finest merchant flouring mills in the State.

In the extreme western part of the county is Pimtown, one of the oldest towns in the county.

About the center of the county, in one of the most fertile districts in the county, is located Butter Point, the youngest town in the county, and, in point of commercial importance, the most business and energetic.

Among the learned divines of the county will appear the names of Revs. Wm. and Wesley Sexton and James Hill, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Hughes, Bascom and Rogers, of the Methodist Church.

Among the most eminent physicians of the county will appear the brilliant cognomines of Drs. Francis McGlasson, Rye Taylor and Samuel Botts.

Yours, truly, COLUMBIA.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]  
Clinton County.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.

Albany and Seventy-Six are the only towns in Clinton. Albany, Seventy-Six, Green Grove and Alpha are the Post Offices.

LAWYERS.—J. A. Brents, E. Butler, D. R. Carr and C. P. Gray.

PHYSICIANS.—W. T. Long, E. Beckett, D. R. Parker, L. G. Hays, B. D. Owens, George Long and W. H. Owens.

MERCHANTS.—W. F. Harrison, Perkins & Sproul, Pickens & Chilton, Stephenson & Yates, Hays & Talbott, Harrison & Gaffey, Wm. Holsapple & Co., Bryson & Gibbons, Davis & Bards, and Ellison & Wright.

Missionary Baptist Churches are at Albany, Freedom and Seminary; B. Wright is the pastor of them all.

United Baptist Churches are at Seventy-Six, Clearfork and Caney Branch.—Rev. Mr. Austin and Jos. Denton are the pastors.

Methodist Churches at Albany, Five Springs, Lettered Oaks, Davis' Chapel, Seminary, Land's Chapel and Maupins' Chapel; Edmundson Wright is the pastor of them all.

Reformers have Churches at Albany.—Rev. I. T. Reno, pastor; and at Stoney Point, Rev. Wm. Simpson, pastor.

There is but one Academy, with one teacher, 35 pupils, controlled by Rev. M. Maupin.

Total population of Clinton county, 4525; Albany, 158; Seventy-Six, 31.

I believe that the only natural curiosities of this county are the falls of Indian Creek, at the little town of Seventy-Six. Said creek has a perpendicular fall of 96 feet, off a solid lime-stone rock. Some curiosity is also attached to the Chalybeate Springs, on Poplar Mountains, 31 miles northeast from Albany. It is a place of considerable resort as a watering place, and has commanding and picturesque scenery. Immense quantities of coal lie embedded in the mountains in the eastern part of the county, known as Haskin's coal banks.

Clinton county has the honor of giving birth to our present governor, Thomas E. Bramlette. Being a border county on the State of Tennessee, Clinton county was the theater of numerous conflicts, and also suffered greatly from the depredations of Champ Ferguson, the notorious guerrilla, whose home was here at the beginning of the war, and had been for many years.

Our Churches, Schools, &c., were nearly all suspended during the late war, but are now being reorganized.

Respectfully, J. M. B.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]  
Green County.

TOWNS.—Greensburg, county seat; Summersville, Haskinsville, Roachville, Oscola, Allen Dale, Mt. Sherman.

LAWYERS.—Wm. B. Allen, S. A. Spencer, Wm. H. Chelf, D. T. Towles, John Harding, John W. Lewis, all residents of Greensburg.

PHYSICIANS.—A. S. Lewis, T. A. Webster, C. D. Moore, Greensburg; J. G. Ingram, T. P. Hodges, David Terrell, M. T. Goulder, T. H. Gaines, county.

MINISTERS IN COUNTY.—W. D. Ly-

mington, Presbyterian; — Limbaugh, Methodist; — Stackhouse, Baptist.

MERCHANTS IN GREENSBURG.—T. A. Lewis, S. H. Woodring, J. H. Alden, Wm. N. Vaughn; John Woodring, drug store; Elijah Tucker, grocery store; Newman Chelf, grocery store.

The population of the county is 7000, and of Greensburg 400.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, November 14th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers, to take into consideration the wool tariff, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. Delegates are invited to attend from all the States; and it is to be hoped the wool growing interest of every part of the country will be fully represented.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Pres.  
W. F. GREER, Sec.  
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

## MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

TIME, 35 HOURS THROUGH.

LOW RATES!

THIS LINE is now organized for business, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, August 25, for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places.

Through Bills of Lading and guaranteed rates given to Memphis and all way points. Favorable rates will be made to

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, AND other points on the Arkansas, White and Lower Mississippi Rivers. Memphis freight train leaves the depot of L. & N. R. R. Co. at 6 o'clock P. M. This freight will be ready for delivery at Memphis on the morning of the second day following.

F. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent.  
SEP 25 11

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

FROM APRIL 28, 1886, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Departures.—For Lexington, 6:50 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 8:15 P. M.  
Arrivals.—From Lexington, 12:35 A. M.; 7:50 P. M.; 12:10 A. M.

SAMUEL GILL, Supt.  
HENRY STEFFER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.  
SEP 25 11

## ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS!

## MILBURN, BULLETT &amp; CO.,

Marble Works and Studio

In Carrara, Italy.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mons. Charles Bullett, Sculptor.  
(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

## STATUES.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels, &c., &c.,

Executed from the best designs and choice Italian Marble. Also,

Granite Work, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICE—NO. 311 GREEN STREET,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Re. Office and Warehouses in St. Louis, on Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Orders received at either point promptly attended to.

## HOPE

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!!

ACCUMULATED " \$263,265!!

INSURES AGAINST

DAMAGE BY FIRE,

LIGHTNING AND TORNADO.

OFFICERS:

JUDGE ALVIN DUVAL, President.  
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.

J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

W. O. WATTS, General Agent.

oct 27 (nov 25 11)

## Hats and Caps.

S. G. DARNEY, of Ky. E. BASVE, of Ky.  
W. F. RAY, of Tenn.

WITH

REIMER & DONOHUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

AND

FURS!!

255 Main St., North Side,

SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, which we offer to the South and West at the LOWEST PRICES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOB M. REIMER,  
J. C. DONOHUE.

SEP 25 11

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

SEP 25 11

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

AND

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

AND

Wool Hats!

Also all grades and styles

Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf

Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats,

all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs,

all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan 20 11

J. E. MONTGOMERY. J. CROZIER.

LOUISVILLE

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

NO. 93 GREEN STREET,

Opposite Custom-house,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of iron-work, bank-doors, jail-work, prison cells, fire and burglar-proof safes of all sizes, safes for steamboats, &c. Also, special attention paid to the manufacture of every description and pattern of wrought and cast-iron railings, verandas, balconies, window-shutters, sash, roofs, joist, anchors, bridges, grating, stair cases, trusses, screw bolts, &c.

oct 19 11 MONTGOMERY, CROZIER & CO.

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REIMER & DONOHUE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

AND

FURS!!

255 Main St., North Side,

SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, which we offer to the South and West at the LOWEST PRICES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOB M. REIMER,  
J. C. DONOHUE.

SEP 25 11

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

SEP 25 11

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

AND

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

AND

Wool Hats!

Also all grades and styles

Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf

Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats,

all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs,

all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan 20 11

J. E. MONTGOMERY. J. CROZIER.

LOUISVILLE

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

NO. 93 GREEN STREET,

Opposite Custom-house,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of iron-work, bank-doors, jail-work, prison cells, fire and burglar-proof safes of all sizes, safes for steamboats, &c. Also, special attention paid to the manufacture of every description and pattern of wrought and cast-iron railings, verandas, balconies, window-shutters, sash, roofs, joist, anchors, bridges, grating, stair cases, trusses, screw bolts, &c.

oct 19 11 MONTGOMERY, CROZIER & CO.

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## Hotels.



## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

H. M. McCARTY..... EDITORS.  
J. H. TURNER.....  
Occasionally assisted in the various departments  
by the following gentlemen:  
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.  
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.  
PROF. J. LA WRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil and  
Applied Sciences.  
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, :: NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

## Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the publication of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, under the style of J. H. Turner & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Turner purchasing Mr. McCarty's interest. The business will be continued by Mr. Turner, who assumes all liabilities and is entitled to all sums due the office, whether for subscription or advertising.

Mr. McCarty will continue with the Gazette as Associate Editor.

All persons indebted to the office are requested to make early payments. The style of the concern hereafter will be J. H. Turner.

J. H. TURNER.  
H. M. McCARTY.

Nov. 9, 1896.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for the current month expresses the opinion that the regulations of the Treasury Department for ascertaining and collecting the tax upon raw cotton threatens to involve much inconvenience both to the producer and to the Government, which seem to be unnecessary, and if so, ought to be obviated. It cannot be expected that the cultivation of that staple will be pursued extensively if the annoyances and other inconveniences incident to carrying out the law are too aggravated for common patience, and we have no doubt that the Government will carefully reconsider the matter, and modify, so far as may be, the instructions lately issued, adopting the simplest and most inexpensive measures it is able under the law to adopt, for the weighing of cotton and the collection of the tax. This is but the commonest dictate of justice and good policy. The act of July, 1896, requires the tax of three cents a pound to be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the cotton shall have been produced, except in cases where permits have been duly obtained of the assessor upon the giving of proper security for the amount due the Government. This provision obliges the assessor to visit each plantation to superintend the weighing, or compels the planter to haul it to some point designated, saddling upon him the expenses of this moving or the charges of the assessor. In the event of delay there are great liabilities of losing favorable opportunities for shipping the crop to market. It is not practicable for the assessor to visit all the plantations and weigh the cotton without increasing their number to an undue extent. Besides the difficulties in the way of a proper performance of their duty constitute a strong temptation to give certificates of weight without actually seeing the cotton, and are liable accordingly to lead to fraud.

The regulations of the Department authorize the designation of particular places for weighing points, to which the planters are required to bring their cotton. Complaint is made that these places are so inconvenient and inaccessible, that the cost of removing the cotton thither would be double that of transporting it to a seaport town. The majority of the points to which it is usually shipped have not been selected for weighing points. The Government can derive no special benefit from this incurring of unnecessary expense.

The producers, besides, generally depend upon the proceeds of the sale of their cotton for the means to pay the tax. The present system, therefore, obliges them to dispose of their crops to speculators at a sacrifice, or they must give bond for payment before they can be allowed remove their cotton from the district. In those cases in which they have followed the old practice of obtaining advances from merchants, this bond interferes badly with the arrangement. It places the cotton under control of the revenue officers, and enables the collector to send it to a bonded warehouse before transferring it to the merchant, thus making unnecessary expense to both parties. There are other impediments which the regulations create, the effect of which will be to discourage the production of the staple altogether. Every obstacle in the way of its rapid passage to market is a positive injury to the country, as well as to the planter; for the latter, in event of his being unable to send his crop to market without sacrificing a large part of the proceeds, will necessarily turn his attention to the raising of other products instead, which is a loss to the country. It is the duty of all of us that the production

of this staple should be stimulated, not fettered.

The cotton factors and merchants of New Orleans, apprehensive of embarrassment from the enforcement of the present system of regulations, held several meetings during the month of September to devise modifications which the exigencies of the cotton trade seemed to require. A memorial was prepared and addressed to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that the existing regulations are exceedingly onerous, and, as they conceive, not well adapted to protect the interests of the Government. The object of the law imposing a tax upon cotton they very rightly consider to be to collect the amount levied at the smallest cost, in the shortest time possible, and with the least expense, inconvenience and annoyance to the citizens who pay the tax. They accordingly suggest that all the cotton growing States shall be arranged into a single district for the purpose of collecting the tax. The power to do this they claim is conferred by the seventh section of the internal revenue act of 1864, which authorizes the President "to alter the respective collection districts" as the public interest may require. We see, however, that the Attorney General has written an opinion to the effect that under the law the Government has not the power claimed. If this be so the necessary legislation can without doubt be easily obtained, and in the meantime such modifications should be made in the present regulations as may be possible and may tend to remove the difficulties and disabilities referred to.

## A Cincinnati Failure.

It has been very fashionable among persons in Louisville who wished to get up enterprises of individual profit, at the public expense, to point to Cincinnati as a model and pattern. We are told of Cincinnati enterprises, Cincinnati liberality, and so forth, and so on, and invidious comparisons between Louisville and Cincinnati are continually thrust upon us. A good deal of this sort of talk is mere bosh. The business men of Louisville are as ready as those of Cincinnati to invest their money in enterprises that will yield a profit upon the investment; but neither are disposed to shell out to every adventurer that may wish to make a fortune on money furnished by others. Cincinnati merchants, like those of Louisville, frequently decline subscribing to enterprises which may be urged by the press and other parties as highly praiseworthy, patriotic, &c., but which do not impress them in exactly the same light. A case of this kind has just occurred. As will be seen by the appended card, the grand opera house scheme has exploded and the whole thing abandoned.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I regret to announce that after the most laborious and energetic efforts on the part of both myself and O. G. Bernard, my general agent, I am compelled to abandon the enterprise of building an opera house. The subscriptions to aid me in the undertaking have fallen short of what is necessary for the completion of the edifice. They amount to about eighty thousand dollars—not less than one hundred and fifty thousand more than that amount is necessary to carry out the project. The amount of money collected for tickets and original subscriptions, will be returned at once to those who have shown their desire to forward a great and necessary public improvement. The result is of course painful to me, as well as a great disappointment to those who have manifested their interest in its success. All agents are requested to make their returns immediately to me, with full reports. Persons holding tickets can present them for redemption at my office, 249 Vine street, at any time within thirty days after the 12th inst., Monday next, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., of each day, at which time the registering of the tickets will be completed. TRUMAN B. HANDY.

THE TOBACCO WORM.—A correspondent in Trimble county says: "The tobacco worm is the most formidable adversary the farmer has to contend against in the culture of the weed, and this season many planters in this county, and elsewhere, are providing and administering poison to the fly which lays the egg. The process generally pursued is to drop a few drops of ratsbane, or other poison, in a liquid form, into the flower of the Jamestown weed, wild morning-glory, &c., in which they are sure to insert their large bills and die almost instantly. With the death of each fly, or miller, as they are termed, three to five hundred eggs are destroyed, each of which produces a worm."

TOBACCO IN SOUTHERN INDIANA.—We see it stated in the Boonville (Ind.) Enquirer, that the crop of tobacco in Warlick, as also in several other counties, is full an average crop in both quantity and quality, and has been cut and housed without injury.

According to the present almost universal custom of newspapers, all subscriptions to the Gazette are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. Subscribers should, therefore, renew promptly, to insure the regular receipt of the paper.

We will thank any one for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

## The French Exhibition.

We are in possession of the general programme of the great international exhibition of Horticulture, to be held in Paris, in conjunction with the great exhibition, and extract the following parts of that programme for the benefit of the Gazette:

Art. 1. A permanent and international exposition of Horticulture will be held with the universal exhibition on the 1st of April, 1897, lasting until the 31st of October.

A garden of 50,000 square metres, being part of the grounds of the general export on the Champ de Mars is specially assigned to that object; ample room will be provided for the valuable productions according to their nature, in stove houses, green houses, under tents, in galleries, and in the open air.

Art. 2. There will be opened successively, fourteen international Horticultural courses.

A general and detailed programme of each of the courses will be published the end of July, 1896.

The repetition of the prizes awarded to each course in four categories: 1st prizes, 2d prizes, 3d prizes and diplomas, will be awarded by a jury, composed of the notabilities of horticulture, both French and foreign, selected by the special horticultural section of the international jury of award, for each course and special jury.

The prizes to be awarded to the living productions of horticulture, which make the special object of this programme (to the exclusion of the objects of art, implements, &c., relating to horticulture), are the following:

1. Grand prizes and allocations in money, a total sum of two hundred and fifty thousand francs.
2. One hundred gold medals each of the value of a thousand francs.
3. One thousand silver medals.
4. Three thousand brass medals.
5. Five thousand diplomas (honorable mentions), all the medals of the same module.

It is very likely that American Horticulture has not yet reached a point that can enable its adepts to compete with their European rivals in any section of the above programme; therefore, it is our lot to remain mere spectators; but even as such, we are much interested in a careful examination of the Horticultural measures that will find their way to that universal meeting. Most of the finest collections of England, Belgium and Germany will be at the rendezvous with those of France. For many reasons material, geographical, scientific and others, Paris is a center of attraction, which will draw to itself treasures that would not follow the call of other cities; this makes an opportunity of admiring such a magnificent display that may not offer for a long time after. But, notwithstanding that each and every part of that grand universal fair is alone worth coming from the opposite side of the Globe to see—there is one part of the Agricultural programme, which is above all appreciation to Americans—that is the part relating to fruits and fruit trees. Above all, the 13th and 14th course—then will be the fruits, and by them the trees as they are made to produce the fruits. Perhaps then, the intelligent American gardener will throw aside his own notions on fruit culture, and adopt those new rules which would be so well applicable to his own climate, and are so far the exclusive privilege of the French fruit culturist.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

## Fattening Swine.

This is the season for fattening swine—the great staple of the Northwest. It is a common error to confine them in a small pen, which soon becomes muddy and the hogs cannot even find a dry place to lie down. The reason for doing this is, that if given a large lot, they will take so much exercise, that they will not thrive rapidly. This is all wrong. The hog is naturally a lazy animal, and, so soon as he gets his fill, will seek some quiet, snug place where he can lay down and snooze, and quietly digest his meal. He will not sleep in a dirty place if he can avoid it.

Give your hogs a good grass lot to run in; feed them regularly; give them plenty of salt mixed with fresh ashes, and you will find that eight bushels of corn fed in this way will make you as much and better pork than ten bushels of corn fed in a muddy pen without grass.

W. J.

Some days since we had the pleasure of greeting our old friend Jas. W. Tate, Esq., Treasurer of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, who was on a business visit to our city. Dick Tate, as he is familiarly called, has been connected with the State Agricultural Society for years, was formerly Assistant Secretary of State, more recently Clerk of the House of Representatives, and we understand that his friends (whose name is legion) intend he shall be the next Treasurer of Kentucky. Tate will do his duty, place him where you will.

General Basil Duke's History of Morgan's Cavalry is about ready for the press and will be issued about the first of December.

## Cincinnati and New York Freights.

The following article we clip from the Memphis Commercial and Argus. It exposes a trick (only one of a thousand) to force the Southern merchant to buy in Cincinnati instead of Louisville. Comment is unnecessary. Our merchants know with what sort of competition they have to deal, and "forewarned is to be forearmed."

In our commercial report of this morning, we publish a letter from the respectable firm of Tobin, Lynn & Co., in which it is stated they were yesterday asked to pay 60 cents @ 100 lbs on New York purchases shipped from Cincinnati to this point, by the regular packet Darling, the ordinary charge by the same boat on Cincinnati purchases being only 35 cents @ 100 lbs.

Of course the Packet Company's people here know their business, and acting under instructions from the headquarters in Cincinnati, make only such charges as are coincident with their tariff of rates. We have then no alternative but to accept it as the deliberate intention of the company to force our merchants to buy in Cincinnati, by offering a premium of 25 cents @ 100 lbs on freight, which is the sum in difference between the New York and Cincinnati purchases in this case.

This may be fair dealing from a Cincinnati standpoint, but judging by the standard that generally pertains elsewhere, it looks the other way, and may have an effect quite the contrary of that anticipated by those with whom it originated. St. Louis and Louisville are cities of fast improving importance, in a commercial sense, and are by no means sluggish or unimportant rivals of Cincinnati; and it might be that our merchants would stop short of the latter place just the distance that intervenes between it and the former, and to them transfer a trade that cannot be otherwise than a source of profit. This they might do, to the detriment of Cincinnati, though we do not suggest such a course, save as a dernier resort, and to save themselves being leached by such discriminations, not to say exertions, as that complained of.

Then, again, we have two fast freight lines from this city through to the East, that might be much benefitted by the transfer to them of all freights from that quarter. That of the Memphis and Charleston railroad is in fine working order, carefully supervised, and connects at Norfolk with the New York line of steamers, carrying freight through in unusually quick time, and at rates so low as to commend it to the preference of merchants. That of the Memphis and Ohio railroad is so well known and appreciated as to need no elaboration, only mere mention, to remind commercial men that by their freights may be more quickly carried, as safe and as cheap as by packets who discriminate so so unfavorable an extent.

But enough. The company, we hope, will realize that in thus discriminating they are standing in their own light and withdraw the exceptional charges. If not, they must be prepared, better than we believe they are, to run a tilt against a commercial community, young, but vigorous and active, and where experiences are not to be thrown away by an indolent acceptance of whatever any corporation may prepare for them.

The following circular from the Postoffice Department will be of interest to most of our readers:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
FINANCE OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1896.

Letter-size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at \$2.80 per thousand (being \$2.80 exclusive of postage) and in proportion for less quantities. The better quality at \$3.40 per thousand is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and, if desired, will be ruled for the address, without additional charge. This is the only kind of envelopes furnished with ruled lines.

In using ruled envelopes the superscription should be written before placing the letter in the envelope, otherwise the lines will be concealed.

Upon all letter and official size envelopes there will be printed across the end, without additional charge, the names, business and postoffice address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upwards of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of stamped envelopes are:

First. Cheapness.

Second. Security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed nor lost.

Third. Where a request is indorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer free of postage.

The postage on stamped envelopes, spoiled in directing, will be refunded in stamps as provided in section 189, Postal Regulations.

By order of the Postmaster General.

A. N. ZEVELY,

Third Assistant P. M. General.

During a recent visit of the senior editor of this paper to the South, he spent some time among planters and cotton dealers, and availed himself of many valuable hints communicated by them. He took copious notes, which will be valuable for reference in future articles on the cotton trade and culture.

Walker's Bitters are beginning to be a national institution. During our recent visit South we observe that they are adopted with more favor than some other institutions.

WANTED.—A copy of Dr. McMaster's "Sketches of Louisville," published about 1819. Any one having a copy will find a purchaser by application to this office.

Subscribers who may fail in receiving any number of the paper, or who may not receive their regular copy, will confer a favor by promptly notifying us.

## Business Notices.

Retail dealers are directed to the advertisement of J. H. Wright & Co., in to-day's paper. Owing to the fact that they intend making a change in their business on the first of January, they are now offering their varied and attractive stock at prime cost. Seldom is such an opportunity for bargains offered.

GONE SOUTH.—Our deservedly popular young friend, J. French Shy, representing the Hat Store of Thompson, Edelen & Co., left for the South last week, expecting to spend the winter in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. We take pleasure in recommending him to the trade as a courteous and reliable gentleman, representing one of the best houses in the city.

## Amusements.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

F. L. KELLER..... Acting and Stage Manager  
S. MALLORY..... Treasurer

THE best Stock Company in America, and the leading Stars in the country will appear from time to time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes \$5 and \$5; Orchestra Chairs \$1; Dress Circle and Parquette 50c; reserved seats 25c extra; Family Circle 50c; Colored Boxes 50c; Gallery 25c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance will commence at 8.

## New Advertisements.

## TO DEALERS ONLY

We are offering our entire Stock of

## NOTIONS &amp; FANCY GOODS

## AT COST,

As we intend changing our business, January 1st, 1897.

Particular attention is called to our stock of

Hosiery,  
Gloves,  
Hoods,  
Nubias,  
Sontags,  
Breakfast Shawls and  
Small Wares,

Which we will positively close out.

## J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.,

186  
SOUTH SIDE MAIN,  
Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov10 [Jan 19]

J. C. NAUTS. W. C. REAMER. W. OWENS, JR.

## NAUTS, REAMER &amp; OWENS

DEALERS IN

## IRON, NAILS,

## STEEL, &amp;c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

BELFONT NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S

SAFES,

No. 247 West Main St.,

Between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Also keep constantly on hand and for sale at a lowest market rates a full supply of

AXLES, SPRINGS, NUTS, BOLTS,

WASHERS, SPIKES, RIVETS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

WAGON-MAKERS' MATERIAL,

PLOW SLABS, MOLD BOARDS,

PLOW HANDLES, BEAMS, &c.,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

HORSE SHOE NAILS,

OAKUM, MANILLA ROPE,

BRINLY PLOW PLATES,

COAL—in hhds. and by the car load.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

oct20 tr

WANTED.

CAST SCRAPS, by

F. W. MERZ,

oct20 [Oct 19]

## Miscellaneous.

## FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING 210 acres, situated five miles west of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on reasonable terms, if application is made soon. For particulars address  
JAMES M. HOWE,  
Bloomington, Ind.,  
Or apply to JOHN S. MOORE,  
oct20 35 at Gardner & Co's, 186 Main street.

HENRY J. STILES. JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

STITES & BULLITT,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

NO. 15 CENTER ST.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRACTICE in the Federal and State Courts in Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.  
Attention given to the collection of debts throughout the State.

## H. S. BUCKNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## NOTIONS, WHITE &amp; FANCY

## GOODS,

Is pleased to announce to his customers and the trade generally that he has just opened in his new and commodious

## GRANITE

## FRONT

## BUILDING,

which is just erected, at his old stand, in which will be found the largest stock in his line west of the Allegheny mountains.

No. 182 Main Street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oct20 [Aug 19]

## LATEST FASHIONS!

## PRIDE OF THE WORLD

## DEMAND

## J. W. BRADLEY'S

## DUPLIX

## ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

## SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND or BREAK, like the cheap springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They combine comfort, durability and economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLIX ELLIPTIC" the

## STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World!

AT WHOLESALE

By the leading JOBBERS of this city.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive manufacturers.

Warehouses and Office, Nos. 47 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

## CAUTION.

To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that skirts offered as DUPLIX have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs" upon the waistband—none other are genuine. Also notice that each loop will admit a pin being passed through the center, thus proving that there are two springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their superior strength and flexibility.

oct20 [Oct 19]



Miscellaneous.

Decision Relative to the Taxes upon Canned Meats, Vegetables, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1886.

By the amendatory act of July 13, 1886, a stamp duty is imposed upon "every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, sirups, prepared mustard, jams, or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption, in the United States, on or after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six."

While it is believed that it was the purpose and intent of Congress to impose a stamp tax upon the above-named articles, if sold or offered for sale or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after October 1, 1886, regardless of the time of their manufacture or production, that intent is so imperfectly expressed as to render it doubtful whether, under a proper construction of the language of the statute, such a tax can be collected. Internal revenue officers are therefore instructed not to interfere with the possession or sale of such articles, of domestic manufacture or production, when satisfactory evidence is furnished that they were prepared and passed out of the possession of the producer prior to the first day of October.

Oysters and other shell fish are often removed from the shell, and without undergoing any process for their preservation, are placed, in a raw state, in tin or other vessels, for the sole purpose of transportation in ice. When put up in this manner, and for this purpose only, they are not regarded as canned within the meaning and intent of the law, and no stamps will be required upon them.

Articles named in schedule C, when imported, or of foreign manufacture, are liable to the stamp tax in addition to the import duties thereon. When, however, such imported articles, except playing cards, lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers, are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling them is not subject to a penalty on account of the want of a proper stamp, but when such packages are opened, the articles should not, under any circumstances, be offered or exposed for sale until they have been appropriately stamped.

E. A. ROLLINS,  
Commissioner.

Statistics of all the Churches.

The following statistics have been published in various forms, but they may be new to some of our readers, and will be interesting to all:

According to the census of 1880, the number of churches in the United States were 54,009, and the value of church property over \$171,000,000. The number of churches had increased fifty per cent, and the value had doubled in the preceding ten years. More than one-half the church property was owned in four States, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio. Pennsylvania had more churches than any State, and the average value of those in Rhode Island and Massachusetts was the greatest. There was an average of one church to every 544 persons.

The Methodist churches had 19,833; Baptist, 11,220; Free will Baptist, 530; Mennonite Baptist, 100; Seventh Day Baptist, 53; Six Principles Baptist, 9; Tunkers, Baptist, 103; Weendeener Baptist, 65; Christian, 2,068; Congregationists, 2,234; Dutch Reformed, 440; Episcopal, 2,145; Friends, 720; German Reformed, 676; Jewish, 17; Lutherans, 2,124; Moravian, 49; Presbyterian, 5,661; Cumberland Presbyterian, 829; Reformed Presbyterian, 139; United Presbyterian, 359; Roman Catholic, 2,550; Shakers, 12; Spiritualist, 17; Swedenborgian, 58; Unitarian, 1,306; Unitarian, 264; Universalist, 664; Adventist, 70; Sandemanian, (in Connecticut, 1; Mormon, (2 in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, and 21 in Utah), 24. The Baptists, Methodists and Catholics have churches in every State, and the Presbyterians in every State except Maine.

The average value of the Methodist Churches, about \$2,000; Mormon, over \$43,000; Catholic, \$10,000; Unitarian, about \$17,000; Spiritualists, \$450; Presbyterian, nearly \$5,000; Episcopal, \$10,000; Dutch Reformed, \$10,000; Congregational, \$6,000; Baptists, \$1,700.

There were no Unitarian or Congregational churches in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas or Virginia.

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. ROGER W. HANSON.—We find the following in the Lexington Observer and Reporter:

We are requested to announce that the widow of Gen. Roger W. Hanson intends to have his body removed from Tennessee and re-interred in the cemetery at this place, between now and Christmas, the exact time to be settled in accordance with the wishes and convenience of his friends—especially those who served under him who may desire to be present—who are respectfully requested to communicate with her at Versailles.

P. S. Sunday next is the day appointed for the interment.

MAIL AGENT APPOINTED.—C. C. Green, who has been the efficient mail agent for years on the Louisville and Henderson packets, has been removed by the authorities at Washington, City, and Mr. Jas. H. Bunce has been appointed to take his place. Mr. Bunce enters upon the discharge of his duties as mail agent to-day on board the famous Morning Star. We are sorry to part with our old friend Green. We are, nevertheless, glad to see that Uncle Samuel has appointed Mr. Bunce.—Democrat, etc.

SALE OF LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.—At a sale auction sale of Cotswold and Leicester sheep at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Mr. E. Wallington, 100 ewe lambs were sold at \$34.00 each, black lambs and wethers from \$30 to \$50 each, three imported ewes brought \$100 each. The whole number sold was 183, bringing \$3,510.

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,  
Friday Evening, November 9, 1886.

The money market has tightened up considerably, loans being difficult to negotiate at 4 to 10 per cent. New York exchange is heavy, and hard sale at 1/2 discount. Many banks have been compelled to order currency from New York, there being but slight purchasing demand for exchange.

Government bonds remain firm, although heavy drafts of currency for the West have had some effect on the plithoric condition of the New York money market. As there is not much prospect, however, of the easy market in New York being materially affected, the probabilities are, that Governments will continue firm at the present high figures, or even advance. The first series of 7-30s are higher, owing to the fact that the Government has ceased receiving anything but them in exchange for the new 5-20s, compound interest notes having, until recently, been received in exchange. Gold is again lower, on account of the abundance of cash gold on the market. Many look for higher prices after the meeting of Congress.

But little coin is coming in here for sale at present, and there is more local demand for it than for some time past. But little is now being shipped to New York.

We give the following quotations:

| CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO.  |         |          |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
|                                  | Buying. | Selling. |
| Gold.                            |         |          |
| Five-twenty Coupons.             | 145     | 146      |
| Twenty Coupons.                  | 145     | 146      |
| Silver Dollars.                  | 145     | 146      |
| Silver Dollars and Half Dollars. | 145     | 146      |
| Demands.                         | 145     | 146      |

| GOVERNMENT BONDS. |         |          |
|-------------------|---------|----------|
|                   | Buying. | Selling. |
| Old 5-20s.        | 110     | 109 1/2  |
| New 5-20s.        | 109 1/2 | 109      |
| Old 7-30s.        | 107 1/2 | 107      |
| New 7-30s.        | 107 1/2 | 107      |
| Ten-forties.      | 99 1/2  | 99       |

| INTEREST NOTES.                                         |                                  |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|
| Compound Interest, June, 1884...                        | 1 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | .. |
| Compound Interest, July, 1884...                        | 1 15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | .. |
| Compound Interest, Aug., 1884...                        | 1 15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | .. |
| Compound Interest, Oct., 1884...                        | 1 14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | .. |
| Compound Interest, Dec., 1884...                        | 1 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | .. |
| Compound Interest, May, 1885...                         | 1 11                             | .. |
| Compound Interest, Aug., 1885...                        | 1 10                             | .. |
| Compound Interest, Sept., 1885...                       | 1 09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | .. |
| Compound Interest, Oct., 1884...                        | 1 08                             | .. |
| Two-year 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cent. Notes..... | 1 09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> | .. |



## Groceries.

TERRY & SMITH,  
WHOLESALE  
GROCERS,243 West Main Street,  
BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.300 BAGS COFFEE;  
200 lbs Refined Sugar;  
50 lbs New Orleans Sugar;  
1000 lbs Flour, all grades;  
500 lbs Mackerel, 500 lbs, half do, kegs and  
kites:  
200 boxes Star Candles;  
100 boxes Mold Candles;  
50 kegs Shot;  
500 kegs Nails;  
20 bags Rice;  
200 lbs New Orleans Molasses;  
Syrup in kegs, half-bbls and bbls;  
100 cases Canned Fruit;  
100 lbs Whisky, also French Brandy,  
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry  
Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.  
Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated  
"Wampoo Bitters."  
nov2 [aug28 11]

E. A. GARDNER. C. H. GARDNER.

## GARDNER &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE

## GROCERS,

196 Main Street,  
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,  
SOUTH SIDE,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
feb24 11

GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.

## GEO. W. MORRIS,

WHOLESALE

## GROCER

AND DEALER IN

## FOREIGN FRUITS,

No. 113 Main Street,

North Side,

Between Third and Fourth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper  
Distilled Whisky.WHERE can be found at all times a large and  
well-assorted stock of choice goods, embracing  
a greater variety than is usually kept in  
houses in this line of business here or elsewhere.  
City and country merchants are invited to call  
and examine for themselves before making their  
purchases.  
feb24 11JACOB F. WELLER,  
WHOLESALE

## GROCER,

No. 99 West Main Street,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
nov25 11

LOUISVILLE

## Rolling Mill Company.

## T. C. COLEMAN, Presd't.

Warehouse, Main Street, bet. Bullitt and Fifth.

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on  
hand the largest and most complete assort-  
ment in the West of all kinds of

## Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof

## IRON

All warranted of superior quality.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, German and American

## STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,  
AXLES, HORSE AND MULE  
SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,

All at the lowest market rates.

Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast  
Scrap.

## STOVE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.

A large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our  
own manufacture, from

No. 49 to 27 STONERAIL AND CHARCOAL.

and for sale low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

## Boots and Shoes.

WM. PIATT.

J. D. ALLEN.

## PIATT &amp; ALLEN,

Wholesale Dealers in

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ANDREW LOW.

ROLAND WHITNEY.

## LOW &amp; WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE

## MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

## Boots and Shoes,

190 MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mh2 11C. P. BARNES  
EXTRA  
GOLD PENSREDUCED  
PRICE  
LIST.

| No.   | 1      | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18   | 19   | 20   |
|-------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Price | \$1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 4.25 | 4.50 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 5.75 |

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK, "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOT. K. T." for which I have  
secured the COPY RIGHT, and are WARRANTED  
equal in fineness of material and workmanship  
to the best Eastern manufacture, and are be-  
lieved to be superior to all others in durability  
and other substantial qualities which combine  
to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail  
or express on receipt of price and return charges,  
(if by mail, at my risk when 25 cents is added  
for registry.) Write your name and address  
plainly.  
Postage on single pen, THREE CENTS. Pen with  
any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens  
required for fifty cents and stamp each.  
427 Clergymen supplied at half-price.  
Address  
C. P. BARNES,  
Gold Pen Manufacturer,  
and Agent for American Watches,  
221 Main st., below Sixth,  
Louisville, Ky.  
nov25 11

## W. H. WALKER &amp; CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Pure

## U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,

Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other  
Kentucky Copper Distilled

## WHISKIES,

49 East Main st., bet. Second and Third,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new

## COPPER WHISKY

IN BOND.

## W. WYATT,

## UNDERTAKER,

S. W. Cor. Seventh and Jefferson Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Miscellaneous.

## U. B. EVARTS &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

## WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,

AND

PAINTERS' MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL.

BENZINE, VARNISHES

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Carbon, Lard and Lubricating

## OILS,

Lamps and Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &amp;c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Streets.

feb 2 11

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## A. McBRIDE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

OIL &amp; MINING IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturer of

Planes and Mechanics' Tools,

NO. 75 THIRD STREET,

nov25 11

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WARD'S  
DERBY  
PAPER COLLARS  
"SOMETHING NEW"  
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE  
MAN'Y, 387 B WAY, N.Y.

## HAYNES, NEEL &amp; CO.,

No. 241 Main Street.

Wholesale Agents for Louisville Ky.

aug 25 11

## GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

## CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Imported Havana Cigars, Plug

Tobacco, &amp;c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MY CIGARS are made of the best material by

the first-class workmen, and warranted to give

satisfaction or no sale. Orders filled promptly

and with care. GEO. L. GRAYSER,  
No. 19 Fourth street,  
between Main and the river.  
sep3 11

## STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

OR SULKY CORN PLOW.

This implement is indispensable to the farmer.

PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.,

Sole Agents for Kentucky.

## BUCKEYE REAPER &amp; MOWER

PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.,

Sole Agents for Kentucky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock

of the most approved machines and implements,

among which are—

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

CORN SHELLERS, CUTTING BOXES

PORTABLE DRAG SAWS,

AVERY'S CAST PLOWS,

INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER

STEEL PLOWS,

CAST STEEL PLOWS, Smith's Patent.

Wheeler's Patent Water Drawers,

CHAIN PUMPS,

SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

WHITE SAND AND LIME,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in less quantities,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
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J. A. CLARK.

G. W. MORRIS.

C. L. WHITE.

## JAS. A. CLARK &amp; CO.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## WINES AND LIQUORS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Foreign Fruits,

## FANCY GROCERIES, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

NO. 73 THIRD STREET.

East side, between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
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## UNITED STATES BONDED

## WAREHOUSE.

## DORN, BARKHOUSE &amp; CO.

GENERAL

## COMMISSION

AND

## FORWARDING

## MERCHANTS.

151 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton and Flax  
Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle  
Manufactures; Malt, Hops and Barley;  
Imported and Domestic Wines and  
Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase

and sale of all kinds of

## GROCERIES,

LIQUORS AND

PRODUCE.

We make liberal advances on consignments

and fill orders promptly.  
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Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

## JOHN SNYDER &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE

## GROCERS

AND

## COMMISSION

## MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

## WHISKIES

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BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

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## WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

143 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
nov25 11

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T. J. GROTJAN.

H. C. STUCKY.

## THOS. ANDERSON &amp; CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION sales of Books and Shoes every Tues-  
day and Thursday.  
A day, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wed-  
nesday and Thursday.  
Feb 10 11J. H. M'BRAYER.  
Of Lawrenceburg, Ky.GEO. O. TUCK.  
Late of Petersburg, Va.

## U. S.

## BONDED WAREHOUSE.

M'BRAYER &amp; TUCK,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 273 Main Street,

BETWEEN SEVENTH &amp; EIGHTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AS Manufacturers' Agents, will give their

A whole attention to the sale of

## MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS AND

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Of which we offer to the trade, at wholesale, a  
complete assortment of all grades.Liberal cash advances on consignments, to  
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## H. W. WILKES,

131 Main Street, near Fourth,

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Woolen Mill Supplies,

Cotton Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Bolting Cloth,

Machine Cards,

Carding Machines,

Cotton Gins,

Cotton Warps,

Wove Wire Screen,

Cordage and Rope,

Gum Hoes and Packing,

Sheet Metals and Wires,

Lace Leather and Rivets,

Buhr Mill Stones,

Turbine Water Wheels,

Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles  
necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,

Railroads, Oil Wells, &amp;c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
ap7 7m

## COOK'S PATENT

## EVAPORATOR!

WE have the exclusive control of this Evapora-  
tor for the State of Kentucky, Tennessee,  
and Indiana bordering on the river. Persons  
who are growing Sorghum are invited to call  
and examine them, or send for a circular giving  
a full description.

## CASH PRICE.

No. 2, complete..... Iron Pan. Copper Pan.

No. 3, complete..... 80 100

No. 4, complete..... 95 125

No. 5, complete..... 120 150

## SUGAR CANE MILLS.

WE are selling with our Evaporator the Victor  
Cane Mill, which stands far ahead of any  
other mill for strength, durability, capacity,  
&c. It is built on a different principle from any  
other, and cannot be excelled. Call and exam-  
ine and get a descriptive catalogue.

## CASH PRICE.

No. 9 Victor, complete..... \$ 65

No. 1 Victor, complete..... 85

No. 2 Victor, complete..... 100

No. 3 Victor, complete..... 120

No. 4 Victor, complete..... 150

## PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## COTTON GINS.

We are sole agents for Emery's UNI-

VERSAL COTTON GIN, which

stands at the head of all Gins.

We can furnish them prompt-

ly, varying from 10 to 100

saws. We also fur-

nish, when want-

ed their cel-

CONDENSER ATTACHMENT.

Send for circular before purchasing.

PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.

Louisville, Ky.

## Sewing Machines.

## SINCER'S

New Improved Family

## SEWING MACHINE,

Simple,  
Noiseless,  
Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE

ON BOTH SIDES.

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use

them by simply



| Dry Goods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Dry Goods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Fancy Goods and Notions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Fancy Goods and Notions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Miscellaneous.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Drugs and Chemicals.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     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----------------------------------------------|
| <p>W. J. TAPP, Of Florence, Ala.<br/>T. J. TAPP, Late of Chamberlin &amp; Tapp.<br/>P. W. KENNEDY, Of Florence, Ala.<br/>ED. P. WALSH, Of Kentucky.</p> <p><b>TAPP, KENNEDY &amp; WALSH,</b><br/>IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS</p> <p>OF</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS,</b><br/>NOTIONS, &amp;c.,<br/>263 West Main St.<br/>South Side,<br/>BETWEEN SEVENTH &amp; EIGHTH,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM, L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville, New York.</p> <p><b>BAMBERGER, BLOOM &amp; CO.,</b><br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p><b>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,</b><br/>193 Main St., North Side,<br/>(OLD NO. 524),<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, R. F. KARSNER.</p> <p><b>J. M. ROBINSON &amp; CO.,</b><br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>Foreign and Domestic</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS,</b><br/>NOTIONS, &amp;c.,<br/>135 Main Street,<br/>BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.</p> <p><b>T. &amp; R. SLEVIN &amp; CAIN,</b><br/>IMPORTERS AND<br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS!</b><br/>Old No. 606, New No. 217 Main Street,<br/>Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES OF SEASONABLE</p> <p><b>FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,</b><br/>To which we invite the attention of the Trade.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> | <p>T. ULLMAN, B. HESS, J. F. BAMBERGER.</p> <p><b>S. ULLMAN &amp; CO.,</b><br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p><b>Dry Goods!</b><br/>New No. 159,<br/>(OLD NO. 490),<br/>MAIN STREET,<br/>North side, between Fourth and Fifth,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>ap7 tf</p> <p>D. B. LEIGHT, R. F. COOKE, L. FORCH.</p> <p><b>D. B. LEIGHT &amp; CO.,</b><br/>DRY GOODS<br/>MERCHANTS,<br/>Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>dec2 ly</p> <p>THOS. ANDERSON, JOHN W. ARNSTON, N. L. M'CAMPELL, JOHN A. ORR.</p> <p><b>ANDERSON, M'CAMPELL &amp; CO.,</b><br/>IMPORTERS AND<br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN<br/>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS!</b><br/>Old No. 418, New No. 187,<br/>Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>je23 6m</p> <p>J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.</p> <p><b>CARTER &amp; BROTHER,</b><br/>JOBBER IN<br/>Staple and Fancy</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS</b><br/>AND</p> <p><b>NOTIONS</b><br/>Corner Sixth and Main Sts.,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>je23 6m</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS!</b><br/>We are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of</p> <p>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC</p> <p><b>DRY GOODS!</b><br/>OUR TERMS ARE CASH.</p> <p><b>JOS. T. TOMPKINS &amp; CO.,</b><br/>No. 70 Sixth Street,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>sepl tf</p> | <p>W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. M'CAMPELL.</p> <p><b>HAYNES, NEEL &amp; CO.,</b><br/>(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)<br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p><b>HOSIERY,</b><br/>GLOVES,<br/>NOTIONS<br/>FANCY GOODS,<br/>&amp;c., &amp;c.<br/>ALSO, AGENTS FOR<br/>Ward's Celebrated Paper Colars<br/>NO. 241 MAIN STREET,<br/>Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel.<br/>angily</p> <p>C. VAN PELT, W. M. MOSES, G. C. NEWBERRY.</p> <p><b>NEW HOUSE.</b><br/>VAN PELT, MOSES &amp; CO.,<br/>WHOLESALE<br/>FANCY GOODS<br/>AND<br/>NOTIONS!<br/>No. 246 Main Street,<br/>Between Sixth and Seventh,<br/>A complete assortment of<br/>Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and<br/>Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols and<br/>Canes, Rubber Goods,<br/>Hoop Skirts and Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry,<br/>Perfumery, Toys and all descriptions of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions.</p> <p>ap25 tf</p> <p><b>D. R. YOUNG &amp; CO.,</b><br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p><b>Fancy Goods</b><br/>WHITE GOODS,<br/>NOTIONS!<br/>Hosiery, Etc.,<br/>COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF<br/>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC<br/>DRY GOODS,<br/>200<br/>SOUTH SIDE MAIN,<br/>Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>feb24 ly</p> <p>J. H. WRIGHT, SIDNEY PARKER.</p> <p><b>J. H. WRIGHT &amp; CO.,</b><br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>White Goods,<br/>Fancy Goods,<br/>Hosiery,<br/>Gloves,<br/>AND<br/>NOTIONS!<br/>186<br/>SOUTH SIDE MAIN,<br/>Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>jan20 ly</p> | <p>H. R. HAYS, R. E. CROSS, S. H. BOLES.</p> <p><b>HAYS, CROSS &amp; CO.,</b><br/>(Successors to Porter &amp; Fairfax.)<br/>Wholesale Dealers and Importers of</p> <p>Notions,<br/>Hosiery,<br/>Gloves,<br/><b>Fancy Goods!</b><br/>&amp;c., &amp;c.,<br/>NO. 190 MAIN STREET,<br/>South side, between Fifth and Sixth,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KENT'Y.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p><b>L. &amp; G. DRONNER &amp; CO.</b><br/>171 Main St. bet. 5th &amp; 6th.<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.<br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>Silks,<br/>Ribbons,<br/>Flowers,<br/>Feathers,<br/>Laces,<br/>Hats,<br/>Straw-Goods,<br/>Trimmings,<br/>Pattern-Bonnets,<br/>Head-Nets,<br/>Fancy, And<br/>White Goods.</p> <p>Milliners and Merchants<br/>FROM THE SOUTH,<br/>Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look further for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm in New York is always<br/><b>FIRST IN THE MARKET,</b><br/>And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and manufacturers.<br/>39 Franklin, New York.<br/>2 Franklin Block, Syracuse.<br/>49 Genessee St., Syracuse.</p> <p>171</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p><b>LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.</b><br/>KRACK &amp; REED,<br/>GLASS MANUFACTURERS<br/>AND DEALERS IN<br/>Window Glass, Druggists' Grocers' and Confectioners' Glass-Ware, Tumblers, Goblets, Coal-Oil Lamps, and Chimneys, Wine and Brandy Bottles.</p> <p>Send for a price list.</p> <p>Warerooms—73 Sixth Street,<br/>Between Main and Market.<br/>Factories—Cor. Clay and Franklin.<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov3 feb24 ly—[sepl5]</p> | <p><b>GEO. W. WICKS,</b><br/>(Successor to Nock, Wicks &amp; Co.)<br/>TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR,<br/>AND DEALER IN<br/>BAGGING AND ROPE,<br/>AND ALL KINDS OF<br/>Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &amp;c.,<br/>102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p><b>JOHN PEARCE,</b><br/>MANUFACTURER OF<br/>LOCOMOTIVE &amp; UPRIGHT<br/>TUBULAR BOILERS,<br/>FLUE &amp; PLAIN<br/>Cylinder Boilers,<br/>OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,<br/>LARD TANKS, BANK VAULTS,<br/>Chemical and Varnish Makers' Kettles,<br/>Main Street, bet'n Eleventh and Twelfth,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship.<br/>Repairing promptly attended to and all work warranted.</p> <p>ap28 tf</p> <p><b>FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!</b><br/>We are manufacturing three different styles of Glass Fruit Jars, viz:</p> <p><b>SCREW TOP,</b><br/><b>TIN TOP,</b><br/><b>CORK TOP.</b><br/>ORDERS SOLICITED.<br/>KRACK &amp; REED,<br/>41 Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky.</p> <p>je9 tf</p> <p><b>CLIPPER</b><br/><b>WASHING MACHINE!</b><br/>THE BEST<br/>IN THE WORLD!!<br/>THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.</p> <p>EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE!</p> <p>MANUFACTURED BY<br/><b>PITKIN, WIARD &amp; CO.,</b><br/>Louisville, Ky.</p> <p>feb10 ly</p> | <p>THOS. E. WILSON, ARTHUR PETER, W. H. DILLINGHAM.<br/>ESTABLISHED IN 1817.</p> <p><b>WILSON, PETER &amp; CO.,</b><br/>(Successors of Wilson, Starbird and Smith.)<br/>WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,<br/>And Importers of Foreign<br/>Drugs and Chemicals<br/>And Dealers in<br/>Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.<br/>167 Main Street, Corner Fifth.<br/>Also Proprietors of the<br/>LOUISVILLE<br/>CHEMICAL WORKS<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>WE have removed our business to our own house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street, near our old stand, where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also removed the</p> <p>Louisville Chemical Works.<br/>No. 23, 29, and 39 Fifth Street,<br/>Bet. Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.<br/>We have introduced entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of<br/>Pure Powders, Fine Chemical Filters, Acids, Solid Fluid Extracts,<br/>Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength.<br/>In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and making ourselves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength.<br/>A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Special quotations also made to all Druggists and Physicians.<br/>We are Agents in the State of Kentucky and Tennessee for J. B. Nichols &amp; Co.'s Chemicals.</p> <p><b>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b><br/>We are the only Agents in this State of George Tieman &amp; Co., of New York, whose Instruments are so well known in this country and Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large amount of their instruments, which we sell at their cars rates.<br/>We are also Wholesale Agents for<br/><b>Dr. John Bull's Medicines</b><br/>AND THE GENUINE<br/><b>SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.</b><br/>All of which we offer at minimum prices.<br/>feb10 tf</p> <p><b>HENRY CHAMBERS &amp; CO.</b><br/>WHOLESALE<br/>DRUGGISTS,<br/>219 Main Street,<br/>Opposite the Louisville Hotel.<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tp</p> <p>R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET, W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON.</p> <p><b>R. A. ROBINSON &amp; CO.,</b><br/>WHOLESALE<br/>DRUGGISTS,<br/>No. 515 Main Street,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>E. S. MORRIS, J. S. MORRIS, W. M. MORRIS.</p> <p><b>J. S. MORRIS &amp; SONS,</b><br/>WHOLESALE DEALERS IN<br/>DRUGS<br/>AND<br/>Fancy Goods,<br/>154 MAIN STREET,<br/>Between Fourth and Fifth,<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 ty</p> <p>EDWIN MORRIS, C. M. MORRIS.</p> <p><b>EDWIN MORRIS AND CO.</b><br/>WHOLESALE<br/>DRUGGISTS,<br/>197 West Main St.,<br/>(Old No. 525),<br/>BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH<br/>LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> |



## Miscellaneous Reading.

## The Nobility of Labor.

Among the Egyptians, the priests, soldiers and scholars were distinguished by particular honors; but all professions, to the meanest, had their share in the public esteem. To despise any man whose labor, however mean, was useful to the State, was held to be a crime.

There has been too much of the aristocrat displayed in political, financial and commercial circles in Virginia in years past. Mechanical trades have been looked upon as something beneath the ambition of our young men, and when adversity overtook the State, since our people are forced to rely upon their own resources instead of hereditary fortunes for a livelihood, we find any amount of shingles stuck on streets of our cities, with the names of individuals in gold or bronze as attorneys and counselors at law, whose aspirations have led them to make huge mistakes. The majority of these would-be lawyers, doctors, and we will add, editors and writers, would make good blacksmiths, carpenters, masons or machinists, and, in this sphere, they would become real ornaments to the society in which they live. But they are imbued, more or less, with the idea that they belong to a higher order of beings than mechanics or hard-working farmers, and are making an effort to gain a livelihood, perhaps honors, in spheres for which they are wholly unfitted. They are aristocratic, and occupy pretended positions in life, from which they look down upon the greasy machinist with unfeigned contempt. Under this pressure mechanical trades and agriculture in Virginia have been kept down, and we are forced to conclude that it is about time the pressure was taken off. We have studied history, and hunted the records of ancient and modern times for some proof that contempt for manual labor ever accomplished anything but final ruin for a people. We have certainly failed in our efforts, and we repeat, it is time that the pressure was taken off from labor.

Under this regime, Virginia has been held down, her mechanics and laborers despised, until to-day, the wealth of the State consists in miserably-conducted public works, half-tilled lands, unopened mines, and fawning politicians. Instead of mechanics, we have lawyers, and any amount of idleness. Instead of practical statesmen, as in days of old, we have a set of theorists who, in their own estimation, are public thinkers and teachers. They have taught the people long enough; they have acted in the capacity of public brains until the State is ruined, and now they propose to sell it out to Baltimore, and put their final seal upon their own contempt for labor and the laboring classes. We are willing to see this class of political aristocrats take back seats, where they belong, and working men take their places. There never has been that respectability attached to labor in Virginia which belongs to it. There is no true nobility, save that found among working men. It is working men who build up marble palaces, great cities, trade and commerce—that fight battles, and give liberty to the enslaved; and when working men rule the political destinies of Virginia—when we look upon honest toil as an accomplishment instead of a calamity—we shall see Virginia, like New York, boasting of her wealth by billions, instead of a few hundred millions.

Let our mechanics carry the war into Africa; tear down every obstacle, and proclaim themselves the true nobility of the soil; and we shall have done with this false show and miserable pride.—[Norfolk Old Dominion.]

## Immigration.

The influx of foreign population during the course of this year shows a very gratifying increase. The number of arrivals registered at Castle Garden from January 1st to the end of October, is 292,440, against 156,151 for the same period of last year—a rate of influx which equals the most active years of immigration. It is deserving of note that a very marked change has occurred in the nationality of the population arriving here. A comparatively small proportion of the increase occurs in the arrivals from Ireland, the gain upon last year being only about 5 per cent.; while in English emigrants there is an increase of 30 per cent. and in German of about 40 per cent. The following comparison shows the number of arrivals to the close of October, from these countries:

|              | For 1891. | For 1892. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ireland..... | 92,145    | 99,876    |
| Germany..... | 86,461    | 61,243    |
| England..... | 31,693    | 23,843    |
|              | 179,699   | 184,962   |

This large increase of emigrants from England may be due partially to the commercial depression consequent upon the late panic, and perhaps still more to the demand for skilled labor in this country naturally succeeding the losses of population occasioned by the war. The war in Germany, by having developed conspicuously the severity of the Prussian military system, as well as by having produced a stagnation of business, has naturally induced an increased exodus of population toward the Western Continent. The fact that Ireland has not increased her quota in the same ratio as other countries, would seem to be due very much to the fact that the condition of the working classes in that country is now in a steady course of improvement; the large depletion of laborers having produced a reaction in favor of wages.

This influx of new population will do more than is generally imagined toward recuperating the country from the effects of war. The emigrants will, on the one hand, be liberal producers, and, on the other, economical consumers; so that they will have a surplus of production over consumption to go toward mitigating the evils of high prices.—[New York Economist.]

A BAILIFF recently undertook to serve a capias upon a debtor, who fortified himself within his domicile. Describing his bootless efforts to secure admission, the bailiff who made his return under oath, proceeded to say: "Whereupon the defendant presented himself at an upper window, pistol in hand, and said to this deponent, that if he, this deponent, did not instantly leave said premises, that he, said defendant, would send deponent to hell, which this deponent believes would have been the case if he had not immediately fled."

LOUISVILLE  
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and, to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

## MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX &amp; CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling.

## SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.  
Gordon, Harbison & Co.  
Smith & Walde.  
Moore, Brenmaker & Co.  
H. A. Hughes & Co.  
Kahn & Wolf.  
Hutchison & Raine.  
Craig, Truman and Co.  
Lisby, White & Cochrane.  
Hays, Cross & Co.  
J. H. Wright & Co.  
J. M. Robinson & Co.  
George W. Morris & Co.  
William M. Morris & Co.  
Cannon & Buyers.  
Low & Whitney.  
Heeter & Chaudoin.  
H. S. Julian & Co.  
Wilson, Peter & Co.  
Chamberlain & Co.  
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.  
Walton & Brother.  
J. F. Weller.  
J. S. Lithgow & Co.  
R. A. Robinson & Co.  
Gardner & Co.  
J. S. Morris & Sons.  
Van Pelt, Moses & Co.  
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.  
John P. Morton & Co.; and others.

John H. Thomas & Co.  
J. C. Dohoney & Co.  
J. Monks & Cobb.  
Neal, Neatherland & Co.  
N. Gwynne.  
Snoddy Parrish & Co.  
Weller & Buckner.  
L. L. Warren & Co.  
Henry Chambers & Co.  
Bridgeford & Co.  
Oder, Taylor & Co.  
M. E. Miller.  
Moss, Trigg & Semple.  
Piatt & Allen.  
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.  
J. B. Wilder & Co.  
Verhoff Bros.  
H. S. Buckner.  
D. R. Young & Co.  
Spratt & Co.  
Haynes, Noel & Co.  
Cassidy & Co.  
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.  
T. & R. Slevin & Cain.  
W. H. Stokes & Co.  
Harvey & Keith.  
Murrell, Castleman & Co.  
Baird Brothers.  
Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

## COTTON

which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of Tobacco in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. The owner has the right, either in person or through his agent, to reject the sale when the price is not satisfactory. These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX &amp; CO.

sep8 jan1

## EAGLE FOUNDRY.

## J. S. LITHGOW &amp; CO.,

## WAREHOUSES:

NOS. 85 AND 87 MAIN, AND 38 AND 40 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES:

Sentinel, Plain;  
Ashland Kentuckian;  
Capitola;  
Crystal Palace;  
Phoenix Range;

Sentinel, Extension;  
Planter;  
Hermitage;  
Planet;  
Southern Range.

ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor, Equator, Globe, Golden Egg.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HEATING STOVES FOR COAL:

Louisville Franklin, Model Parlor, Monkey.

Forest Rose, Sunny Side,  
Seven Plate, Bon Ton.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Tinnery Findings Generally,

And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figures.

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

2000 boxes Tin Plate;  
500 bundles Sheet Iron;  
50 " Russian;  
50 " Belgian;  
100 " Imitation Russian;  
500 gross Bucket Covers;  
250 " Pressed Pans, assorted.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,  
85 and 87 Main Street.

sep8 tf

## Foundries.

## F. W. MERZ,

LOUISVILLE

## ARCHITECTURAL

## FOUNDRY

AND

## ORNAMENTAL

## Iron Works,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,

Columns,

Caps and

Bases,

Cornices

Sash Weights,

Air Grates,

And General

Building

Castings,

Iron Railings,

Verandahs,

Balconies,

Safes,

Bank

And

Jail Works.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

James Sargent's Magnetic Bank Locks.

Green Street,

Bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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## PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main and Wenzel Sts.

## PYNE, HACKETT &amp; CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

MANTEL GRATES,

## CASTINGS,

&amp;c., &amp;c.,

Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS.

SALESROOM NO. 117 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite National Hotel,

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES,

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

## Country Hollow Ware,

DOG IRONS, &amp;c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line as low as any house in the city.

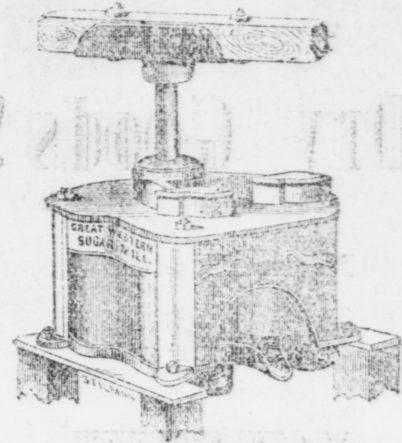
Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

TERMS CASH.

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PYNE, HACKETT &amp; CO.

## Foundries.

VARIETY FOUNDRY  
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MACHINE WORKS.

PEARSON, AIKIN &amp; CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sugar Cane Mills

AND

EVAPORATORS,

Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist

Mills &amp; Agricultural Machinery,

Small Castings, &amp;c.

Main street bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Job Work of all kind done in good style, on

short notice. dec23 ly.

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## FOUNDRY,

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

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Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable

## ENGINES.

## OIL WELL,

Tobacco, Grist and Saw Mill

## MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Shee-Iron, Copper and

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SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar and

Mills, Mill Machinery, Cast and

Wrought Iron, Screw Pipes,

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various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses &amp; Machinery

for Manufacturing Tobacco.

Tobacco Screws and Presses.

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EXCELSIOR COTTON AND

## HAY PRESS

Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865.

Premium taken at the Kentucky

State Agricultural Fair, 1865.

THIS PRESS consists of but few parts, all com-

plete and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press

from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 50 lbs. each, in one

day of 10 hours; the bales when finished, being

24 inches square and four feet long, or can be

made, if desired, 20 inches square and 4 feet

long; thus avoiding the necessity of compress-

ing them again for the ship, and saving at least

one half the bagging and rope, besides a great

saving in freight and hauling.

The Press, complete, frame of the best white

oak and well painted, will be furnished at my

Factory for \$60, or delivered on board Boat, or

at Railroad Depot, for \$65. When the purchaser

prefers, a complete set of irons, with draw-

ings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out

the timber and put up the Press, will be fur-

nished for \$50, including the right to use, de-

livered on Boat, or at Railroad Depot. The

Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the irons only

1800 lbs.

## OIL TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

Special attention given to the manufac-

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## ENGINES, BORING TOOLS,

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USED IN BORING FOR OIL &amp; SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools al-

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per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand

Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam

Plates, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Corner Floyd and Washington Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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## Foundries.

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## STOVE AND GRATE

## FOUNDRY,

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PROPRIETORS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

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## STOVES,

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MARBLEIZED IRON AND SLATE

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All sizes for Families and Hotels, the

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DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Wire, Block Tin, Sheet and

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Rivets, Wire, Copper Bottoms, &amp;c.,

And all other goods pertaining to Tinnery's stock.

Have also on hand a large stock of

## TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES!

Also,

## COPPER STILLs,

All sizes. All kinds of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done

at the shortest notice.

## CASH ORDERS

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## PATENT

## Rotary Engine

HAVING purchased the patent right for the

State of Kentucky, we have made the necessary

arrangements for the manufacture of these

Engines. We are prepared to furnish them of

all sizes, at short notice.

Their great economy in price, as well as sim-

plicity and durability, must recommend them

to speedy and universal favor.

Orders may be left with John B. Davis &amp; Co.,

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J. B. HANSEN &amp; CO.,

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## READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale, each

six horse power. Price \$275, with guarantee.

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## W. B. BELKNAP &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

## IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &amp;c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

## SHOENBERGER'S

## BOILER PLATES,

E. &amp; T. FAIRBANKS &amp; CO.'S

## SCALES,

AND

## LILLIE'S SAFES,

No. 83 Corner Main and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.